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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JUNE 15, 1917.

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Hongkong, April 11, 1912.



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Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912

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A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY RESIDENTIAL AND TOURIST HOTEL.

Telephones in all rooms. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies
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Manager.

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Price \$10 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

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"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

THE WAR.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

A FURTHER BRITISH ADVANCE.

ENEMY FORCED TO ABANDON
IMPORTANT GROUND.

LONDON, June 14.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—

We made a further advance to the
east of Messines, and combined with the
pressure of our southward front our
attack compelled the enemy to abandon
important sections of his first line,
between the Lys River and St. Yves.
We followed up the enemy closely and
considerably progressed to the east of
Ploegsteert Wood.

We also gained ground near
Gapaard.

We carried out several raids to the
north of Baillecourt and to the south of
Hooge.

EFFECTS OF THE MESSINES VICTORY.

LONDON, June 14.

Reuter's Correspondent at Head-
quarters states that the effect of the
victory at Messines continues to
develop. The enemy withdrawal is
extending to the south, and we now
occupy the German front line
trenches from Ploegsteert wood to
nearly midway to Armentieres.

German heavy shells generally are
falling from an "extreme" range, in-
dicating that the enemy has "with-
drawn his big guns as far as possible,
without actually putting them out of
action. Our patrols are harassing
the enemy as much as possible and
we are steadily bombarding his new
positions.

The country over which the Ger-
mans are now retiring is low and
marshy, but, owing to the long
drought, our progress is at present
not difficult.

The strategic situation is assum-
ing a phase full of the most interest-
ing possibilities.

ZEPPELIN DESTROYED.

LONDON, June 14.

In the House of Commons, Mr.
Bonar Law announced that the Navy
had destroyed Zeppelin L.49 in the
North Sea.

LATER.

It is officially announced that no
survivors of the Zeppelin L.49 have
been seen.

(We print the messages as received,
but we imagine they both refer to one
Zeppelin, and that the number of the
ship is given erroneously in one of the
telegrams.—Ed.)

LATER.

The Zeppelin, which was destroyed
this morning, soon after it was
attacked, burst into flames, fore and
aft, broke in two and fell into the
sea.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

ENEMY SURPRISE ATTACKS FAIL.

LONDON, June 14.

An Italian official message states:
The enemy made a surprise attack
on our new positions at Mount
Ortigara, and on the Asiago Plateau.
The surprise failed.

The enemy then attacked in force
and with extreme violence, but was
thrown back in disorder with heavy
loss.

We frustrated several surprise
attacks on the Julian front.

AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

PARY, June 14.

General Pershing has arrived.

TREACHERY AT LARISSA.

GREEKS OPEN FIRE ON FRENCH
CAVALRY.

GREEK FORCE PRISONERED
AFTER A FIGHT.

SALONIKA, June 14.

The operations in Thessaly were
continued during Monday night.
Elionisi and Timovo were occupied
quietly, and Larissa was surrounded
by cavalry on Tuesday morning.

The Greek General, Bilius, said
that there would be no resistance,
but a Colonel treacherously ordered
troops posted behind the barracks to
fire. The French cavalry repelled
the fusillade lasted till ten in
the morning. Six French soldiers
were killed and 20 wounded. The
Greek casualties numbered 60, be-
sides two Colonels, 51 officers and
260 men taken prisoners.

General Bilius has been arrested.

THE COUP IN GREECE.

THE KING'S VALEDICTORY
PROCLAMATION.

ATHENS, June 14.

Ex-King Constantine has issued a
proclamation as follows:—

"Obliging necessity and fulfilling
my duty to Greece, I am departing
from my beloved country with the
heir to the Throne, leaving my son
Alexander on the Throne. I beg you
to accept my decision calmly, as the
slightest incident may lead to a great
catastrophe."

FRENCH OPINION ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, June 14.

General relief is felt here and in
Paris over the abdication of King
Constantine. It is emphasised that
by this, the Allies position at
Salonika is immensely strengthened,
while a great blow has been struck
at German influence and intrigue in
the Mediterranean.

French newspapers foreshadow the
possibility of M. Venizelos ultimately
becoming Premier. They also urge
the internment of several of the
leading hostile personages, who are
still remaining at Athens.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

PUNISHMENT FOR INSUBORDINATION.

PETROGRAD, June 15.

The Government has decreed that
military insubordination, mutiny, deser-
tion, refusal to fight or inciting others to
refuse, shall be punished by penal
servitude and the loss of all rights,
including property.

AMERICAN LABOUR AND THE SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

"THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRACY."

WASHINGTON, June 14.

Mr. Camp, the President of the
American Federation of Labour, has
cabled to Mr. Duncan, the labour dele-
gate of the American Mission to Russia,
advising him to attend, if invited, the
conference at Petrograd to consider the
advantages of calling a world congress
of Socialists and Trade Unionists.

The message continues:—"Of course,
you will insist upon the acceptance of
the fundamental principles of democracy
for every country and also the necessity
that all people of every country living
their own lives and working out their
own destinies. America has entered the
war to safeguard these principles, and
American labour will fight for the
destruction of autocracy and the estab-
lishment of a government of democracy."
(Continued on Page 2.)

The Chinese Mail

華字日報

THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND
COMMERCIAL JOURNAL

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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SUBSCRIPTION to the LIBERTY LOAN is opened at THE RUSSO ASIATIC BANK Hongkong, from date to date June 1917.

The price of issue is 84%.

The loan is free of Income Tax and other taxation.

The loan is issued for 5 years and will be redeemable at par by yearly drawings beginning in December, 1922.

The Loan may be repaid at par after the 25th March, 1925.

Drawings are payable half yearly on the 25th March and the 25th September.

Interest on the loan runs from that date to be added to the principal from time to time.

Special favourable rates will be quoted for Russian Exchange.

Applications will be made to Petrograd free of telegraphic charges and Bonds will be forwarded free of postal expenses. The Bank is ready to give every facility to subscribers in the shape of advances against the Bonds.

G. TISDALE,

Hongkong, May 3, 1917. 1787

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THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the COWIN HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

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Steamers sailing at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN and carrying SILIMPON COAL (either cargo or Bankers) are exempt from payment of all Port charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sebatik Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

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1927

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Indian-Persian-Central and Velvet Carpets reduced 30%. Received new consignment of silk stockings also.

D. CHELLARAM,

38-40 Queen's Road, Central,
Hongkong, June 1, 1917. 1844

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CORNEB BEEF

AND

CORNEB PORK.

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FOR

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APIOL-STEEL
PILLS

A French Remedy for all ailments connected with the stomach and bowels. It is a powerful purgative and is used by all the leading medical authorities in France and other countries.

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LL Electric Traction Pass Entrance.
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting.
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings.
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.
Best of Food and Service.

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JAPANESE MAKERS

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

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CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET.

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

LESSONS IN CHINESE

MR. LI HUN-YAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher in Kowloon, and has a special method of teaching Europeans to read in the Chinese character, and is possessed of a first-rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of the Chinese language. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "The China Mail" Office or direct to No. 10, 11, Wellington Street, First floor. (1925)

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HISTORY OF UNION CHURCH

(1891-1903) ... 50

HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY

... 50

NOTES ON WILD LIFE IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA

(By Rev. U. A. Bunbury, M.A.) ... 50

Part II—Mammals and Birds

... 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes

... 50

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(History of the Eastern Churches) ... 1.00

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("Kam-Tai King" translate by E. J. Ellis) ... 30

SIR ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM

... 30

WASHING BOOKS (for men)

... 30

The perfect end
to a perfect day
—a perfect
"GARRICK."



This advertisement is issued by—

THE BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

WELCOME TO AMERICA!

THE HISTORIC CEREMONY AT ST. PAUL'S.

Who watches over Israel slumbers not nor sleeps.

That was the high and confident note of the "solemn service to Almighty God" in St. Paul's Cathedral in April 1917 on the occasion of the entry of the United States of America into the great war for freedom.

For the Americans in London it was a service of dedication to the new crusade; for the peoples of the British Empire it was a service of thanksgiving. For both and for all engaged in the common cause it was a renewed asseveration of confidence that they are in the right, and that, as they are with God, so God is with them, and the end is assured.

One sentiment bound together a vast congregation drawn from many nations. The American flag, with its 13 stars of 48 States, and the Union Jack, with its emblems of four distinct nationalities now gathered into unity, floated side by side in front of the chancel, both movingly eloquent in their significance and reminder of complex and troubled history. Here they were at last and for the first time, brought together in a spontaneous and natural alliance—so natural that of those present, Americans and Britishers, must have wondered that it had never occurred before. The United States had answered our old prayer!

To save the one true seed of freedom sown

Between a people and their ancient throne

That, sober freedom out of which there springs

Our loyal passion for our temperate kings:

For, saying that, ye help to save mankind

Till public wrong be crumbled into dust.

And still the raw world for the march of mind,

Till crowds at length be sown, and crowns be just.

A DISTINGUISHED GATHERING.

The King and Queen, and Queen Alexandra, the Duke of Connaught, and Princess Mary and other princes and princesses were surrounded not only by great British statesmen of famous names, like Mr. Asquith, Lord Rosebery and Mr. Bonar Law, by the Prime Ministers of overseas British Dominions and by great British soldiers like Lord French and Sir William Robertson, and lawyers like Lord Reading, but also by the American Ambassador, Dr. Page, by Admiral Sims, representing the American Navy, and by many other American citizens. It was an impressive assemblage of the representatives of the Old World and the New, an assemblage which will be commemorated in history. One would have been glad, however, with posterity in distant prospect, to have missed the electric lights of which Wren as

little dreamed as he did of the Stars and Stripes, and which, under the pearly spring sky, could have been quite well dispensed with. Otherwise the great Englishman's majestic masterpiece never gave setting to a more sympathetic occasion. Refinement upon refinement, it rises from its cruciform base, in which London so often assembles, to its last refinement of all, the cross exalted among the clouds, which reminds us that the way of sacrifice, like the way of truth, is a solitary way, the way of pioneers.

Looking back upon this day, posterity will not see the cold stones to which Wren gave the passion of poetry, nor the earnest men and women from two continents whom they enshrined, in the light of Edison and Swan.

The sublimities of the 90th Psalm, though reduced to the rhymes of Dr. Watts, pretty much as the rollers of the Atlantic become the pretty waves of Blackpool Bay, or the mane of the British lion is dishonoured in the paper curls of the late Post Laureate, attained men's mind to high purposes and long views at the outset of the service, and the service to the end was on the same high level.

In such times as this one has to go back to the psalmist for expression and for reassurance. Yesterday we sang with the aged-old freshness and fervour, "He maketh wars to cease in all the world; He breaketh the bow and snapped the spear sunder, and burneth the chariots in the fire. Be still, and know that I am God." It might have been written in Fleet-street yesterday—if the psalmist had been still alive. There were thanksgivings that America had joined in "the defence of liberty, humanity and justice," and prayers for the guidance of both Britain and the United States. Before the sermon the immortal battle hymn, "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord," was sung with a martial spirit rare even in St. Paul's Cathedral, the church of soldiers, and there was especially an uplifting ring in the way in which the congregation expressed the last line, "As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men free."

A SERMON OF PATRIOTISM.

One quoted sentence sufficiently indicates the character of the fine sermon preached by the American Bishop of the Philippine Islands, Dr. C. H. Brent—an intimate friend, by the way, of President Wilson's—"England, thank God, is the mother of democracies and England's children come back to-day and pour their experience, an experience of a century and a half of independent life, with gratitude at the feet of their mother."

It was a sermon of American patriotism united with warm admiration of the cause for which Frenchmen and Englishmen have sacrificed so much.

As, said the preacher, is to be hunted from the earth like a wild beast, and this is a war to destroy war.

Our one-legged and one-armed soldiers, wearing little American flags, were a touching feature which should not be omitted from the picture. It was a proud day especially for the Canadians in khaki, divided in allegiance, as they are bound to be, between the Mother Country and the States with which they have so much in common. Many of them had tears in their eyes at the celebration of the alliance of the two countries not their own which they most admire.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—
real rich red blood and
plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life
giving, brain nourishing,
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Price—2/6 and 1/3 75

YOUR HEALTH AND APPEARANCE

both suffer if you are a victim to constipation. The remedy is



the little gentle-as-nature laxatives which dispel constipation, liveriness, bilious headaches, clear the complexion and purify the breath. Of all chemists, or post free 6d. cents the vital, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 89 South Union Road, Shanghai.

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Pure full cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley and wheat in powder form. Kept indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK FOR ALL AGES.

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In 3 sizes: 1/8, 2/5 and 1 1/2 (in England).

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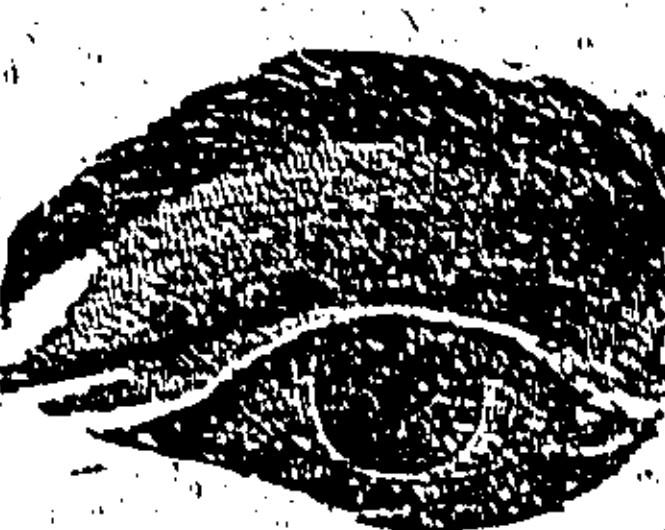
THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SHEDS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SHED	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOCKS	ENTRANCE CLEARANCE	DEPTH OVER KEEL AT ORDINARY SPRING TIDE	RISE OF TIDE AT SPRING TIDE	NEAPS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock Kowloon	100	100	10	7	7
No. 2 Dock Kowloon	100	100	10	7	7
No. 3 Dock Kowloon	100	100	10	7	7
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	100	100	10	7	7
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	100	100	10	7	7
YAI-KOE-SHUI					
Commonwealth Dock	100	100	10	7	7
ABERDEEN					
Deep Dock	100	100	10	7	7
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At the first symptom

of eye strain you should

consult us. We test

eyes scientifically and fit

glasses to individual re-

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of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.



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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT).

MONDAY,

the 18th June, 1917, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CROCKERY &c.,
Hammond Typewriter (Practically New) Clothing and Effects, Miscellaneous Goods.

One case "Creme de Reine."

Terms:—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 14, 1917. 1888

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT).

TUESDAY,

the 19th June, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, &c.,

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Brass-mounted Bedsteads and Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

2 Pianos in good condition, Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of Blackwood Furniture, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Also

Tennis Poles and Netting, Porcelain Cigar Cabinet, Enamelled Bath, Brass Finger Bowls, Carpets (New and second hand), Child's Cots, Perambulators, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 13, 1917. 1885

PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

MONDAY,

the 18th day of June, 1917 at 3 p.m. at their Sales Room, Ice House Street, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at Victoria Hongkong Viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situated at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION B OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 999 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1860.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101=8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$34.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101=978 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$6.76. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Buildings,
Ice House Street, Hongkong.
Solicitors for the Liquidator of
THE DEUTSCH ASIATISCHER BANK
or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 177

STRENGTH IS WHAT YOU NEED

If you are tired, weak, run-down, and lack ambition or nerve force, you are running the risk of having a serious breakdown if you fail to secure proper treatment at once.

For those who are suffering from "loss of strength" or "nerve troubles" there is nothing that can equal Sargol for restoring strength and energy to every part of the body. Sargol has increased the strength of delicate, run-down, nervous people more than 200 per cent. in many instances. It does not matter whether you have lost your strength and nerve-power from over-work, illness, or from business worries, Sargol will bring back your old-time strength and energy if you give it a fair trial. It strengthens the system and tones it up as no other preparation can.

Sargol is a doctor's prescription, and not a patent medicine. It is so carefully prepared that even the weakest stomach will quickly assimilate its strength and nerve-restoring properties. That is why it is prescribed so freely by physicians for those whose strength is below normal. If you are wondering if Sargol would actually benefit you, why not do the one thing which can convince you—give Sargol a trial! And with your nerves begging you for help, and your friends worrying about your condition, why not do this now?

Sargol is sold and recommended in England by such high-class firms as Boots Cash Chemists, Harrods, Selfridge's, Taylor's Drug Stores, Lewis's, Bazaar, and Wm. Whiteley's. Sargol is sold here in Hongkong by such well-known chemists as A. S. Watson & Co. Ltd., The Victoria Dispensary, The Pharmacy, Queen's Dispensary, The Edward Dispensary and by other leading dealers everywhere.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT).

SATURDAY,

the 16th June, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

A CONSIGNMENT OF

Turkish Bath Gowns, Large Turkish Bath Sheets, Bath Towels, Face Towels, Linen, Damask Table Cloths and Serviettes, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Glass Cloth, etc., etc.

Also

A VARIED ASSORTMENT OF Large and small Brass Vases, Jardinieres, Finger Bowls, Incense Burners, Kinkosan Satsuma Vases, Flower Vases, Kutani Vases, Wall Plates, Porcelain Vases, etc., etc., etc.

And

A few lots of Enamelled Kitchen Utensils.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

Terms:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, June 11, 1917. 1888



"OVERLAND CHINA MAIL"

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE

"CHINA MAIL"

CONTAINS ALL THE NEWS

OF THE WEEK.

PRICE 25 cts. (cash) per Copy.

COUGHING INTO

CONSUMPTION

"Only a Cough" but you stop it while it is ONLY a cough.

WATERBURY'S

METABOLIZED

COD LIVER OIL

COMPOUND

The finest preparation made for combating severe coughs. CURES any cough that is only a cough. Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Prices:—\$1.25 and 425.

AMERICA'S ARMY.

ITS NEW COMMANDER.

A PERSONAL SKETCH.

Major-General John J. Pershing, who goes to France in command of the first division of American Regulars, is undoubtedly better qualified for the honour than any American General Officer. He is comparatively young, an excellent disciplinarian, and certainly holds the confidence of the Administration and the country. General Pershing graduated from West Point (the American Sandhurst) in 1885, and went into the cavalry. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898 he was still a lieutenant of cavalry, but during that year served temporarily in the Quartermaster Department. After the Cuban Campaign was over, he went to the Philippines, where he served as a Major of Volunteers. Reverting to the grade of captain in the 13th Cavalry in 1901, and his talents having already been recognised, Pershing was placed in command of an expeditionary force in the Island of Mindanao. This campaign was conducted with Pershing in sole command, all officers senior to him in the various regiments having been transferred to the garrison towns on the coast, the fighting one night, say, having resolved itself into a Captain's and Lieutenants' war against the fanatical Moros of that country. At any rate, it was so successfully concluded that Pershing was promoted in 1904 to Brigadier-General from captain, "jumping" some nine hundred other officers in getting the distinction. This did not make him any too popular among those who had been passed over, and as a result, he was the object of a number of vicious intrigues, which, however, he managed to "stamp flat" without any difficulty, pure merit and ability being once coming out on top.

General Pershing is now 57 years old, a tall, handsome man of athletic build with an iron jaw and a will to match it. He is greatly admired by, and has the undying loyalty of, all who know him intimately—except those whom he has tried and who have failed. His judgment of the men under him is based wholly on results: a waster, a slacker, or a fool gets a short shift and no mercy, regardless of his position or standing.

While still a Captain, General Pershing was with the Japanese armies in Manchuria as an attaché in 1904-1905, and, after his remarkable promotion in 1906, commanded various army units until 1909, when he was placed in command of the troops in the Department of Mindanao, Philippines, and was also designated as Governor of the Moro Province, a position comparable with that of a Presidency Governor in India. During four years of strenuous work in holding two important positions at one time, Pershing successfully solved the Mahomedan problem, which always had threatened the peace of the whole Philippines and the conclusion of American plans for their self-government, by striking at the heart of the opposition when he ordered complete disarmament of the Moro people. His predecessors for ten years had failed to see that the keystone of success was this very thing. It cost some lives on both sides, but to-day the Philippines, from one end to the other, are enjoying a peace unknown for 300 years, and mainly because of the work of General Pershing, who made possible the present great progress of the Mahomedan section of the Islands.

From the Philippines, General Pershing went to the Mexican border in 1914, and into Mexico in 1916, in command of a punitive expedition against General Villa. The difficulties of this expedition can only be guessed at when we consider that all the Mexicans were against the Americans, while the latter were obliged to treat the Garraza people with friendliness, and the problem of distinguishing the Garrazaists from the Villistas was a regular "Chinese puzzle." Let it suffice to say that General Pershing carried out President Wilson's plans most loyally and efficiently, and that his diplomacy, tact and statesmanship alone kept the United States from prosecuting an unjust war against a weaker nation and an already war-ridden, exhausted people. It is undoubtedly due to these same qualities, as well as to his military ability, that General Pershing has been picked to command the American Army in France. The Allies may well be satisfied with President Wilson's choice, and it is to be hoped that General Pershing will be left in command until the end of the war, and until a million or more men are under his direction fighting on the side of justice. He is only a Major-General—the American Army has no higher grade at present—but it is quite likely that Congress will re-create the grade of Lieutenant-General and General, in order that American Commanders may hold a rank commensurate with the important part they will take in the final crushing of the Hun. Thus it is probable that Pershing will be the first American General since the days of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan.

CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

A touch of rheumatism, or a twinge of neuralgia, whatever the trouble is, Chamberlain's Pain Balm drives away the pain at once and cures the complaint quickly. First application gives relief. When a bottle of it is kept in the house the pain of headache and neuralgia may be promptly relieved, cuts and bruises quickly healed, and swellings promptly reduced. In fact, for the household it is just such an embalmation as every family should be provided with. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

PRISONERS OF THE TURK.

RED CROSS REPORT.

VISIT TO GENERAL TOWNSEND.

By the courtesy of the Director of the German Section of the International Prisoners Agency at Geneva the British Press has received copies of the two latest reports issued by delegates of the International Committee of the Red Cross. The first deals mainly with the officers' camps in Asia Minor where British, French, and Russian officers are in captivity, and gives some interesting particulars of the conditions in which they live. The second is an account of visits to the camps in Egypt, mainly those containing Turkish prisoners.

The inspection of the camps in Asia Minor was made by M. Alfred Boissier, and Dr. Adolphe Vischer, and lasted from October, 1916, to January, 1917. On arriving in Constantinople the visitors were received with great courtesy by high officials of the Turkish Red Crescent and by the Director of the Prisoners Agency, Izet Bey. They were given particulars of the work of the agency in preparing lists of prisoners and despatching parcels, and gave a tribute to the way in which the work has been carried out, while recording the fact that the delay in forwarding letters and parcels has often been due on the one hand to illegible writing and imperfect addressing, and on the other hand to the difficulties of transport. It was owing to the latter cause that the officers at the Kut Army, who arrived at Kustanumi in July, 1916, were obliged to wait for an indefinite length of time for parcels which were sent by Baghdad, Mosul, and other places. Izet Bey, who accompanied us on our mission, took measures to remedy this regrettable state of things, and proposed in the interest of the prisoners that henceforth the officers should be satisfied with two parcels and the soldiers with one parcel a month. By this means regular order will be established, and an end put to a number of complaints. On the 21st December, 1916, the Red Crescent despatched 1,000 parcels, the number sent up to date was 20,257.

With regard to the money sent to prisoners through the intermediary of the American Embassy, it is stated that four receipts are required, three of which go to the Embassy and the fourth to the Red Crescent. This money is not subjected to the fluctuations of exchange, and the prisoners, therefore, suffer no loss. The delegates speak in terms of approval of the charitable labours of the Turkish ladies who have opened a workshop for the benefit of victims of the war. On the 17th November last M. Boissier and Dr. Vischer went to Prinkipo, an island in the Sea of Marmora, to visit General Townsend. He is lodged in the Villa Hampson, which is admirably situated on the seashore, and greatly praised the thoughtful attention of the Ottoman authorities for his comfort. His Adjutant, Captain Morland, shares with him the vicissitudes of a captivity which the War Ministry has made every effort to soften in the most prisonworthy fashion. We passed the evening with these gentlemen, and returned to Constantinople during the morning of the next day. The delegates close this section of their report by referring to the admirable work done at Constantinople by Mr. Elkus, the American Ambassador, Mr. Hoffman Philip, the Counsellor of the Embassy, and Mr. Leavitt, the Secretary. These gentlemen have taken up the heavy task of organising help of all kinds, and supplies are sent every day to the camps. A building adjoining the Embassy is used as an office for the despatch and reception of the goods which are distributed according to the needs and requests of the prisoners. Every day the Embassy sends 40 parcels, of from 7 lbs. to 8 lbs. each, containing medicaments, clothing, caps, foot gear, preserves, tea, chocolate, preserved milk, razors, brushes, bedding, linen, etc.

OFFICIALS IN THE BEST HOTELS.

Dealing generally with the position of the prisoners, the delegates say that it must be recognised that the Turkish authorities had made serious efforts to alleviate the hardships of the captivity of the British, French, and Indian officers. They base this statement upon what they have seen. It is necessary to take into account the great difficulties which present themselves in a country where the means of communication are primitive, and the scanty resources do not allow of the introduction of the refinement and comfort found in Europe. They go on to say—

In general the best hotels and private houses have been placed at the disposal of the British and French officers. With some exceptions the officers have not made any complaints as to their lodging

and food. As for the soldiers, the question is different. We know that the Turkish soldiers are subjected to the same regime; they are content with very little, endure the greatest privations and are accustomed to the smallest amount of nourishment. The Europeans, principally those coming from Kut, have been so weakened by the marches across the desert that one can understand that their restoration to health would be rendered more difficult by an insufficient diet. When, as at Afum Kara Hissar, they have to work, their strength is taxed to an extent which is not in proportion to their power of resistance. This implies no blame upon the military authorities, but is the result of exceptional circumstances. It must be remarked that medical care given by experienced European doctors would be of the highest importance to patients. We have laid stress on this point in our reports, and have mentioned the expediency of repatriating all sick persons and invalids by means of exchange.

Although the delegates visited eleven depots—those at Bursa, Eski Shehr, Kutaya, Afum Kara Hissar, Roma, Yozgad, Kish-hehr, Yedig Kule, Fındı Hacılar, Pashla, and Harlık, the last two being military hospitals. Of all the depots, the one which presented the best conditions was undoubtedly Eski Shehr, where there were 66 Indian Mahomedan officers, four doctors, and 30 ardoles. They were lodged in six of the best private houses in the town; the hygienic arrangements were good, and a variety of food was obtainable at reasonable prices. The delegates were unable to visit Kustanumi, but from a British officer who had been there they obtained information which was on the whole of a favourable character.

At Bursa, which was visited on the 21st and 22nd November, the delegates found fourteen British officers, and a doctor, General Grier, General Smith, and Captain Halford, were lodged at the Hotel Broder; General Miles, General Dolan, Colonel Parry, Major McKenna Johnson, Walker and Penner, and Captains Hilbert and Goldway were at the Hotel Ostanmish. The officers made no complaints of their lodgings, but express a desire for more liberty of movement and for authority to make purchases in shops which suited them.

PRISONERS TO WORK.

At Afum Kara Hissar there were on the 29th November 67 British officers, 492 British soldiers and 223 Indian soldiers. The quality of the food was satisfactory, but the quantity was rather too small. The delegates have received an assurance from the Turkish High Command that the prisoners shall not be obliged to work more than eight hours a day; they received it, it is declared, exactly the same food as the Turkish soldiers. Ninety-eight British officers, including Drs. Baiges, Starin, and O'Farrell were at Yozgad when the delegates visited that town on the 11th December. There were also thirty British soldiers acting as servants. A British doctor stated that the health of the prisoners was very good. The inspection of the camps of Turkish prisoners in France, Corsica, and Egypt, was made by Dr. F. Blanchard, M. F. Thormeyer, and M. E. Schuch in December and January last. They declare themselves extremely satisfied with the arrangements made by the British authorities for the housing, feeding, and clothing of the prisoners. The camps are situated in healthy spots, and as a result of the sanitary precautions and of systematic vaccination there have been no epidemics. Beyond the work of cleaning their quarters the prisoners dispose entirely of their time. Their discipline is excellent. After closely examining the situation, the delegates express their conviction that the various officials treat the prisoners with humanity and do all in their power to soften their lot.

AUCTION.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. JESSUP & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 12 o'clock (Noon) on

TUESDAY,

the 31st day of July, 1917, at his Sales Rooms, DUNDALL STREET,

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated at The Peak, Hongkong, and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

IN ONE LOT

The property consists of—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lyabolt," 104 The Peak, situated near Mount Gough in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,332 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years, created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April 1894.

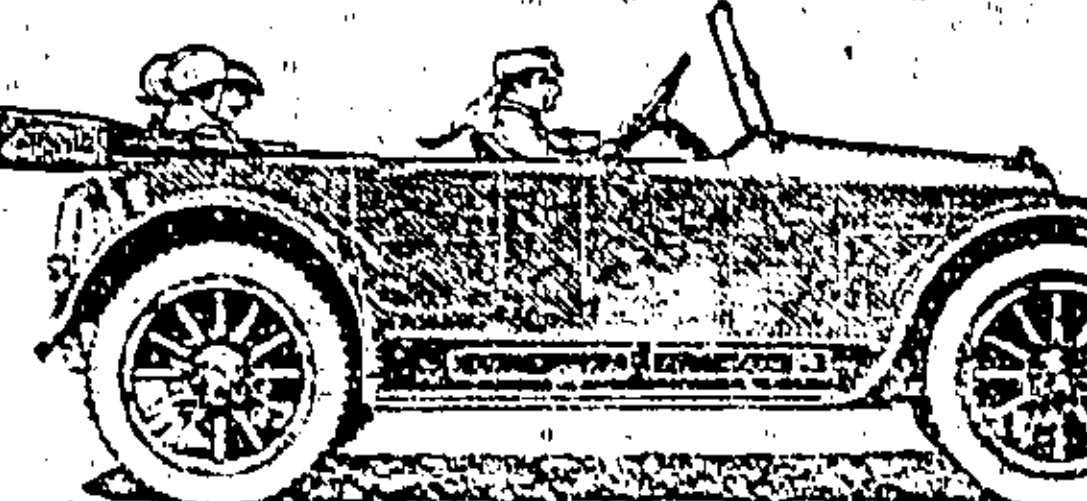
The Annual Crown Rent is \$55.00. For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Grist, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned:

GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, April 10, 1917. 1749

Willys-Overland Motor Cars

The Light Four-Cylinder Touring Car

Model 75 B Touring Car Mex. Roadster \$2,400



True Motoring Economy

There is integrity of value in every one of the Willys-Overland motor cars—the most comprehensive range of models ever manufactured by any one producer.

For most families we believe the Light Four-cylinder Overland represents just the right combination of the practical with the luxurious, to result in lasting satisfaction.

But the car in the Willys-Overland range of models best suited to your needs and your means is the car for you to buy with an eye to true economy.

Let us advise and help you in your selection. Call or write.

A WIDE RANGE OF MODELS

Big Four-Cylinder Overland, Light Six-Cylinder Overland, 5-Passenger Touring Car, 5-Passenger Roadster, 5-Passenger Touring Sedan, 5-Passenger Touring Coupe

Light Four-Cylinder Overland, 5-Passenger Touring Car, 5-Passenger Roadster, 5-Passenger Touring Sedan, 5-Passenger Touring Coupe

Willys-Knight Models, 7-Passenger Four-Cylinder Touring Car, 4-Passenger Four-Cylinder Coupe, 7-Passenger Four-Cylinder Touring Sedan, 7-Passenger Four-Cylinder Touring Coupe

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
25 Des Vaux Road,
Tel. 482. HONGKONG.

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U.S.A.
Manufacturers of Willys-Knight and Overland Motor Cars and Light Trucks.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for

OVER FORTY YEARS.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE.

REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES

OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation,

Errors in Diet—Eating or Drinking, Thirst,

Giddiness, Rheumatic or Gouty Poison,

Feverish Cold, with High Temperature

and Quick Pulse, and Feverish Conditions

generally. It is everything you could wish

as a simple and Natural Health-giving

Agent.

Prepared only by

J. C. ENO, Ltd., "Fruit Salt" Works, London, England

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12



WATSON'S
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THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE
ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,
HONGKONG.
TELEPHONE NO. 516.

To-day's Advertisements

KONINKLYKE BAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE STEAMSHIP
"SAFARI"
Having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are notified that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and of extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and from the Wharves delivery may be obtained. Goods not cleared by 22nd June, will be subject to demurrage.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 21st June, but at 10 a.m.
Claims against the steamer must be presented or written within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.
No fire insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.
Bills of lading will be countersigned by JAWA-CHINA-JAPAN-LYN, Agents.
Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

THE CALENDAR.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
King of Sweden's Birthday (1856).
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Bath Gowns, Towels, Gowns, Cloth, Brass Ware, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghs.

General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, June 17.—Booker Hill Day, U.S.A.
TUESDAY, June 19.—2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture, Blackwood Ware, etc. at Messrs. Hughes and Houghs.
FRIDAY, June 22.—Anniversary of the King's Coronation.
SATURDAY, June 23.—Prince of Wales' Birthday (1894). Dragon Boat Festival.
SUNDAY, June 24.—Midsummer Day.
WEDNESDAY, June 27.—Entries close for third Gymkhana.
THURSDAY, June 28.—Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock Exchange.
MONDAY, July 1.—Dominion Day, Canada.
SATURDAY, July 7.—3.30 p.m.—Third Gymkhana Meeting.

'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-
PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED
IN HONGKONG AND CHINA
GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING
HOME; AND THUS KEEP IN
CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE
COLONY.

SAFE, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.
Do not suffer from cramp, colic, or
pain in the stomach when Cham-
berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea
Remedy goes to the right spot and gives
immediate relief. You cannot afford to
be without it if you are subject to
attacks of the kind. For sale by all
Chemists and Storekeepers.

The China Mail.

Hongkong, Friday, June 15, 1917.

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

REUTERS' Correspondent at Peking tells us it is believed in the capital that the dissolution of Parliament will result in "serious complications," the southern provinces having intimated by telegram that they will not recognise the President's authority to dissolve Parliament. The President when he issued his mandate dissolving Parliament was not in ignorance of the attitude of the southern and western provinces to this demand on the part of the military leaders in the North, but, on the other hand, he was faced with the immediate prospect of military action by them if he refused to comply with their demand, and, as he has told the Provinces in a circular telegram, he issued the dissolution mandate in order to save bloodshed. He stood as it were between the devil and the deep sea, and he evidently came to the conclusion that the devil, personified by the Northern Tzuhsins, was more to be feared than the deep sea, represented by the uncertain forces of opposition in the Southern Provinces. The Peking telegram we have been daily publishing in the *China Mail* during the past two or three weeks have shown how extremely reluctant the President has been to take a step manifestly fraught with possibilities of disturbance; though what the possibilities are cannot as yet be accurately estimated. Whether the strenuous opposition of Dr. Wu Ting-fang to the issue of the mandate of dissolution was inspired as much by the fear of consequences as by respect for the Constitution has not been disclosed, but he was doubtless well posted as to the Southern attitude in the crisis, and he, perhaps more than most men in Peking, was able to gauge the possible developments of this hostility. During the past week or so revolutionary leaders like Li Lih Kwan and Tsen Chun Hsuan, prominently identified with the last revolt in the south-west provinces, have found their way back to Kwangtung. Some days ago a representative conference of the military and the public of Canton was held under the presidency of the new Military Governor to consider the situation in the North, or rather to discuss the project of raising a military expedition to the North to fight—and, of course, to conquer—the forces of the rebellious Tzuhsins. The immediate result of the conference was the creation of an organisation for raising funds for the purposes of the Expedition. "Big funds" are necessary to carry out the plan which General Li Lih Kwan says he has conceived in co-operation with the Military and Civil Governors of Kwangtung, for the suppression of the Northern rebellion. What success will attend this effort we must leave it to time to show. Ever since the last revolution there has been a constant wall from the provinces about the eternal want of funds to pay the troops, and even to-day their pay is said to be still

"several months" in arrears. This debt, presumably, must be a first charge on any new funds which are forthcoming for the purposes of a military expedition, and we, therefore, conclude that there is not much prospect of funds being forthcoming to a sufficient extent as to make a military expedition to the North a practicable enterprise. Nevertheless, it is palpable that a grave situation is created by this manifestation of opposition to what is regarded as the overthrow of Republicanism in China. The interesting news is to hand in the cables to-day that President Wilson has addressed a Note to the Allied Powers regarding China, deploring the internal dissensions, urging the necessity for national unity, and also proposing that some form of joint declaration shall be addressed to China.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

LOCAL AND GENERAL

The second Ap Home in connection with the Wigwam Tennis Club, Kowloon, is to be held to-morrow from 3 to 6 p.m. There will be a Spoon Competition.

A Chinese money-changer, at the Star Ferry Wharf in Kowloon, has reported to the Police that one of his folk has absconded with \$650.

A Chinese coolie woman has been sent to the Government Civil Hospital as the result of a quantity of stone and earth having fallen on her whilst she was engaged in excavation work in Sands Street, West Point.

Ip Pan, a wealthy Chinese, more than 70 years of age, and one of the oldest rickshaw and truck proprietors in the Colony, died last night at his home, No. 11 Grosvenor Street. The deceased was a well-known character at the Magistrate's as for many years he has regularly attended the Police Courts in answer to traffic obstruction summonses. The deceased never disputed the charges brought against him by the Police, and always paid his fines with a smiling face. Since the War, the deceased had been a generous contributor to War Charities.

Dr. Brent, Bishop of the Philippines, who, preached at the special American service in St. Paul's Cathedral, is a remarkable prelate, and forms a felicitous link with our new Allies. The son of a Canadian dignitary, he became a leading theologian of the American Church, in which he has repeatedly refused to exchange his arduous mission work for more important Bishops, including that of Washington. The title of his present diocese has lent itself to the comic spirit during his visit to England. He is occasionally introduced as "Bishop of the Philippines," says *The Chronicle*, and the guests at a London dinner party were once startled by a luncheon announcing "the Lord Bishop of the Philippines."

ANOTHER HONGKONG POLICEMAN KILLED IN THE WAR.

A cable was received yesterday, announcing the death, whilst in action, of P. R. Edwards, formerly of the Hongkong Police. The deceased was a young man who was a member of the Royal Flying Corps. He left the Colony last November with the contingent that proceeded to England at that time. He was very much respected by his comrades. His death brings the total number of Hongkong Policemen, who have lost their lives in the war, up to six.

SOMETHING DEPENDABLE.

DIARRHOEA is always more or less prevalent during this weather. Be prepared for it. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is prompt and effective. It can always be depended upon. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

THE ALLIES AND CHINA.

A JOINT DECLARATION SUGGESTED.

LONDON, June 14.
Reuters understands that the United States has addressed a Note to the Allies regarding China, deploring the internal dissensions in China and urging the necessity for national unity, and also proposing that some form of joint declaration shall be addressed to China.

The full text of America's friendly Note to China which the American Minister communicated to the Chinese Government on the 8th inst. is as follows:

The Government of the United States learns with the most profound regret of the dissensions in China and desires to express the most sincere desire that tranquillity and political co-ordination may be forthwith re-established. The entry of China into war with Germany or the continuance of the status quo of her relations with that Government are matters of secondary consideration.

The principal necessity for China is to resume and continue her political unity, to proceed along the road of national development on which she has made such marked progress.

With the form of Government in China or the personnel which administers that Government, the United States has no interest only in so far as its friendship impels it to be of service to China. But in the maintenance by China of our central united and above responsible Government, the United States is deeply interested, and now expresses the very sincere hope that China, in her own interest and in that of the world, will immediately set aside her factional political disputes, and that all parties and persons will work for the re-establishment of a co-ordinate Government and the assumption of that place among the Powers of the World to which China is so justly entitled, but the full attainment of which is impossible in the midst of internal dissension.

THE PEKING CRISIS.

(Wah Taz Yui Po's Service.)

THE PRESIDENT DEFENDS HIS ACTION.

SHANGHAI, June 14.
The President, in an interview granted to a foreign newspaper correspondent, said he fully understood that the dissolution of Parliament was illegal, but he believed it was the only way to prevent bloodshed, protect foreign interests, and save China. In arriving at his decision, after long consideration, he had sacrificed his reputation and career. With troops surrounding Peking and the people uneasy and excited, and with Parliament virtually suspending itself by members resigning in such numbers that a quorum was impossible, he thought the step taken was the wisest one possible. Between two dangers he had chosen the smallest, and now that he had done this he was ready to go as soon as the country's interests permitted. When the new Government had been formed he would resign, but he would not do so while the country was still in peril. He expected General Chang Hsuan would proceed to Peking with the remainder of his troops, and would be accompanied by Li King Hsi (the chosen Premier) whom General Chang Hsuan is supporting. The Tzuhsins are not in favour of Li King Hsi. They would welcome Chu Sui Chong, while Tuan Ki Sui's followers are working for his reinstatement. Now that Parliament has been dissolved Chang Hsuan will instruct the Tzuhsins to withdraw their troops, cancel their independence, and telegraph to the Central Government apologising for their action.

DR. WU LEAVES PEKING.

PEKING, June 14.
Dr. Wu Ting-fang left for Shan-hai-kwan, last night, to recuperate his health.

(Reuters' Service to the China Mail.)

THE POSSIBILITY OF SERIOUS COMPLICATIONS.

PEKING, June 14.
Chiang Chao-tung, the Chief of Police, has accepted the acting Premiership and has counter-signed the Presidential mandate dissolving Parliament.

It is believed that the dissolution will result in serious complications, the southern provinces having telegraphed to the President, stating that they will not recognise the President's authority.

THE WOUNDED IN EGYPTIAN HOSPITALS.

GIFTS OF NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Mr. S. B. C. Ross, the Postmaster-General, forwards us, the appended letter received this morning from the Postmaster-General of the Egyptian Post Office as being of interest to many persons both in Hongkong and in the coast ports who have been kind enough to send parcels of newspapers and periodicals to our wounded in the Egyptian Hospitals.

Mr. Ross mentions that all such parcels are transmitted by the Hongkong General Post Office free of charge.

General Post Office,
Alexandria, 9th May, 1917.

DEAR SIR,—I trust you will be good enough to convey to the kind donors of books, magazines, etc., the appreciation that exists in the Army here of their presents which arrive very regularly.

When the Hospitals are full the literature reaches them through the British Red Cross Society. When there are few patients, the United Services Welfare Society distributes it to the units in the field. There is no wastage and the books, etc., are sent to one or other of these Agencies the day they arrive.

With renewed thanks for your kindness in this matter—Believe me, Yours very truly,
(Sd.) N. R. BORTON,
Postmaster-General,
Egypt.

The Postmaster-General,
Hongkong.

NO DEARTH OF BOOTS.

REASSURING TRADE STATEMENT ISSUED.

The following announcement has been issued from Leicester by the Presidents of the Federated Associations of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers and of the National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives:

Our attention has been drawn to alarmist reports which have appeared recently in the public press predicting a shortage of supplies of boots and shoes for the civilian population in consequence of decreased production caused by depletion of labour and restrictions on importations of manufactured footwear and raw materials and accessories used in the trade.

We feel that these reports are probably prompted by a desire to inflame the necessary high prices of boots and shoes, and in order to reassure the public and remove any feeling of anxiety with regard to the sufficiency of necessary supplies for the civilian population we desire to make it known that the continuous home productions of footwear will prove amply sufficient to meet the anticipated needs of the public, and that whilst they may not always be able to obtain the exact character and class of boot or shoe they require, they may be confident that suitable and reliable footwear will always be available.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

ALLIED CO-OPERATION HEMMING IN ENEMY.

LONDON, May 27.
The following telegram appears in Japan papers:

Mr. Archibald Hurd, the well-known naval authority, in the "Daily Telegraph" discussing the submarine problem says: "Never before has there been the co-operation at sea in the spirit which is now being exhibited. The British people will not fail to recognise the devotion to the common cause which is shown by the United States and Japan. They are acting as no Allies ever before acted. The naval authorities of Japan, who since the opening of the war, have done fine work in the Pacific, have now given further proof of their devotion by dispatching light craft half across the world to strengthen the combined forces which are keeping open the Mediterranean."

This co-operation must be in the long run prove of immense advantage to both the United States and Japan. It may be doubted whether the Japanese had any weight with either country, and it is a fact that German submarines were to triumph, neither nation could regard its sea communication, its sea trade, its sea commerce, its sea life as essential to its economic state, its sea commerce, its sea life as essential to its economic state, its sea commerce, its sea life as essential to its economic state.

"There is no reason to anticipate that although the American and Japanese seamen are co-operating, any one satisfactory solution will be found as a result of a brute force materialising in an invention. On the other hand, much is to be hoped from their assistance."

It is no slight gain that Japanese, with their unique war experience, and their distinctive point of view, should be co-operating in the study of this problem.

During the war in the Far East seamen throughout the world were filled with admiration for the competence, resourcefulness and courage of the Japanese sailors. The concentration of the trained seamen of the Allied navies on this predominant sea problem means that many minds with various characteristics will be brought to one focus by a common experience. Apart from the devices which may be evolved, the remedy for the menace, as the younger American officers appreciate, is the gradual hemming in of Germany's submarine craft. That involves the use of many thousands of small vessels as well as the arming of every merchantman.

Now that the resources of the five fleets of the Allies are in a varying measure available, the suggestion of setting back the German submarines and forming a great concentration in the neighbourhood of their bases, may not be impossible.

Everything depends upon the extent to which the Allies realise the situation, the importance of co-operating to the fullest possible extent to inflict on Germany an overwhelming defeat.

THE MAGISTRACY.

A DISHONEST COMPRAHORE.

A Chinese comprahore was charged before Mr. J. E. Wood this morning, with embezzling the sum of \$2,500; the property of the Wong Kee Company. Inspector Brazil stated that the defendant had been employed as a comprahore on one of the Wong Kee Company's steamers, and whilst the vessel was in port in Yokohama on May 25th the defendant absconded with \$2,500 of the firm's money. Later the defendant returned to Hongkong and was seen by the complainant, the manager of the Wong Kee Company, and subsequently arrested by the Police.

The defendant, who admitted the theft, said that he had gambled away the stolen money. Upon his return to the Colony he informed the complainant that he would make good the firm's loss as soon as possible.

After evidence was given by the complainant, His Worship sentenced the defendant to six months' hard labour.

AMMUNITION WITHOUT A PERMIT.

Before Mr. A. Dyer Ball this morning, a Chinese, who had just arrived in the Colony from America, was fined \$15 for being in possession of eighteen rounds of revolver ammunition without a permit from the Captain Superintendent of Police.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF GUNPOWDER.

In Mr. Wood's Court this morning an unemployed coolie was charged with being in unlawful possession of 24 lbs of black gunpowder.

Sergeant Shear stated that the defendant was arrested by a Chinese detective with the powder in his possession.

The defendant said that he made the gunpowder at Kowloon Toth and had intended to use it for blasting stones.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$25 with the alternative of one month's hard labour, and ordered the confiscation of the gunpowder.

AN ALLEGED FORGED ORDER.

Two Chinese boatmen yesterday entered the office of the Wing On Company and presented an order for payment of \$117 on goods purported to have been delivered to the Wing On Company's godowns.

The sheriff who received the order recognised it as a forgery and had the two boatmen detained. He then summoned the Police and the two men were taken into custody.

Inspector Brazil explained the circumstances of the case to Mr. Wood this morning and the two defendants were remanded for one week.

ATTEMPTED TO EXPORT SILVER DOLLARS.

The Chinese tally-clerk on the s.s. *Na On* who pleaded guilty to the charge of attempting to export 1,000 Hongkong silver dollars from the Colony was fined \$100 by Mr. A. Dyer Ball this afternoon. His Worship ordered that the 1,000 silver dollars be confiscated.

CLAIM ON A POLICY OF MARINE INSURANCE.

A COLOMBO APPEAL CASE.

Judgment was delivered on May 26 by the Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Ennis, and Mr. Justice Shaw in the case from the Colombo District Court in which T. A. J. Noorbhai & Co. sued the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. The plaintiffs brought this action to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 5,100 on a policy of marine insurance, dated 21st November, 1914, in respect of a consignment of balm rice shipped from Singapore to Colombo by the s.s. "Ural." The District Judge awarded the plaintiffs a sum of Rs. 4,998.55 and the defendants appealed.

The Chief Justice held that the onus *probandi* was upon the plaintiffs. His Lordship's opinion they have failed to discharge it and were not entitled to judgment, unless the defendants could be said to have expressly or tacitly abandoned their right to have such affirmative proof adduced. His Lordship set aside the judgment under appeal and directed judgment to be entered up dismissing the plaintiff's action with the costs of the action and of the appeal.

Mr. Justice Shaw held that the action cannot succeed because the plaintiffs have entirely failed to prove either that the loss occurred owing to "perils of the sea," or that the cargo was shipped in good condition. In His Lordship's opinion the appeal should succeed. His Lordship set aside the judgment appealed from and entered judgment for the defendants with costs.

Mr. Justice Ennis held that the finding that the damage was caused by sea water led to the natural presumption that it was, by perils of the sea. In the absence of an issue as to the state of the consignment at the time of the shipment, the impossibility of proving that the damage was caused by sea water, His Lordship would dismiss the appeal.

INDRAGIRI RUBBER.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

The report of the Indragiri (Sumatra) Rubber and Gutta-percha Company, Limited, states that the net profit for the year ended by the Sumatra Vennootschap Exploitatie Maatschappij, Soengai Lahai, amounts to \$71,697, which has been transferred as dividend to the company's profit and loss account. To this must be added the balance, amounting to \$727, brought forward, bringing the total available for distribution to \$72,425. The directors recommend that the amount be dealt with as follows:—Transfer to development reserve account, \$35,000; dividend of 15 per cent. on fully-paid shares, \$33,750; dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum on partly-paid shares from June 16 to October 31, 1916, \$562; carry forward, \$3,112. The balance of the shares transferred by the vendor to the trustee on behalf of the company to be dealt with for the benefit of the company were sold during the year at a price of \$15 per share. The directors recommend that the amount of \$4,509 standing to the credit of compensation fund account be transferred in reduction of the book value of the plantation. The following is a comparison of figures for the past three years:—Number of trees in bearing at October 31: 1913-14, 21,935; 1914-15, 23,635; 1915-16, 41,500. Total output: 1913-14, 53,373 lbs.; 1914-15, 70,860 lbs.; 1915-16, 113,094 lbs. Average yield per tree per annum: 1913-14, 2.39 lbs.; 1914-15, 3.01 lbs.; 1915-16, 3.43 lbs. Average gross selling price per lb.: 1913-14, 1s. 9d.; 1914-15, 1s. 10d.; 1915-16, 2s. 6d. F.o.b. cost per lb.: 1913-14, 1s. 1914-15, 1s. 11d.; 1915-16, 1s. 11d. All-in cost per lb.: 1913-14, 1s. 10d.; 1914-15, 1s. 10d.; 1915-16, 1s. 10d. Net profit per lb.: 1913-14, 8d.; 1914-15, 1s. 0d.; 1915-16, 1s. 0d. The manager estimates a crop of 200,000 lbs. for the current financial year. The area under gutta-percha has remained without cultivation during the year and the majority of the trees are surrounded by heavy blukar. The prices obtained for the leaves has not warranted much expenditure under this heading.

CHINESE LOAN FINANCE.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY AMERICAN BANKER.

Before leaving Peking on Monday the 14th inst. John J. Abbott, the representative of the Continental Commercial Bank of Chicago, expressed himself as follows to the representative of the *Peking Gazette*:

As you understand, we came to China for two purposes. The first object was to clear up any misunderstanding about the security which our Government through the Chinese Minister in Washington, had given the Continental and Commercial for the \$5,000,000 loan made last November. I am very glad to assure you that the action of the Chinese Government in this connection has been extremely satisfactory. The questions regarding any other or conflicting claims against the particular revenues assigned as such security, have been rendered unimportant by the assignment of adequate and satisfactory security, which was done on May 14.

The second object of our visit was to discuss with the Chinese Government the matter of an additional loan to the Government for industrial purposes. We have gone into this matter quite fully with the representatives of the Government, and have satisfied ourselves that the Chinese Republic has ample sources of revenue, and that it will be a comparatively simple matter to so organize and administer some of those revenues as to afford to the Chinese Government an opportunity to borrow from the Banking Interests which we represent, such amounts as will enable the Government to meet the pressing requirements of China for industrial and economic development, and at the same time to insure to the Government an adequate and satisfactory annual revenue for government purposes without increasing the economic burdens on the people.

We are assured that our suggestions have been accepted to and impressed the representatives of the Government, and we trust that a real service has been rendered to China in this connection. While the present disturbed conditions have seemed to render it inexpedient to attempt to carry these negotiations to a conclusion at this time, we feel that substantial progress has been made, and we have informed the representatives of the Chinese Government that whenever we are advised that the present disquieting internal political conditions have been satisfactorily adjusted, we will be prepared to resume these negotiations either in Peking or at Washington, as our other engagement may require.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

		3.30 p.m.
Banks	.....	700 sellers
Unions	.....	880 sa. & a
Dougloughs	.....	174 buyers
Steamboats	.....	174 buyers
Defer. Indos	.....	108 sellers
Star Figures	.....	204 sales
China Segars	.....	101 sales
Malabon	.....	304 sales
Hkng Wharves	.....	20 sales
Docks	.....	180 nominal
Humphreys	.....	6.20 sales
Cemments	.....	7.70 buyers
Hkng Electric	.....	40 buyers
Hkng Hongkong	.....	974 buyers
Hkng Trans	.....	04 sales
Watsons	.....	6.10 sellers
Powells	.....	04 sellers
Two Cottons	.....	70 157 sales
King Yika	.....	142 buyers
Shanghai Cottons	.....	132 buyers
Yantai Cottons	.....	54 buyers
Shanghai Docks	.....	804 buyers
Railroad	.....	20 buyers
Ural	.....	20 nominal
Shanghai	.....	20 nominal

CLEANLINESS AT THE FRONT

...clean West Coast with the Nor-

wards the muddy road, where
 al up on either side to wait.

coming. It was our first carnal
who had just come out of a
stubborn fight. Somehow it did
the lump to one's throat as we
through those welcoming lines
brave fellows, our brothers of
tartan, with many a 'kent face'
them. Their pipers took their place
our head, and played us along the

"You Scots are funny," said a man to me. "It would not matter much to me, an Englishman, who was in the same boat, if there was a Scotchman on board."

where, you fellows are beside having a crack, in no time." J. Tamson's bairns do not forget easily things that make home homely, matter what waters have flowed

In an account of the billets, Watt says that in one place they occupied a farm house which was an old estate and a great sappy manure heap steamed where the lawn had been in other days. One had to be careful in the dark, the projecting steps left only a very narrow space between them and

savoury slough. One might see
somebody leave the kitchen, talking
evidently to a visitor, and then there
were loud shouts, followed by some
military idiomatic reflections on this
in general and French madden
particular. My servant entered
instructions. One needed small

"THE BIG MAN" AND "THE BOY."

Brian Brooke does not sound like a Scots name, but the wearer of it was born in Aberdeenshire. In that county he will long be remembered to himself, and by a much wider world.

for the book of very fine poems just published, — "remembered" we said for unhappily he is one of the many of our young men who have given their lives on the battlefields of the Continent. He came of a family of soldiers, but was unable to pass the medical examina-

tion for the Army; and when he left Clifton College he trained for Colonial life in Gordon's College, Aberdeen. His holidays he spent roaming the country as a vagrant piper. At the age of 18 he went out to settle on land bought by his father in British East Africa. There he was the friend of the natives, and became an authority on their customs, earning the name of "the white native."

"Korongo," or "The Big Man." Among the Europeans he was known as "Tiger Boy." After two years he went to a Ceylon plantation at the desire of his family, but he did not like the life and returned to British East Africa. At the outbreak of the war he enlisted.

as a trooper, and rose to a sergeant and afterwards to the rank of Captain. The news of his brother's death brought him home, and he obtained a commission in the Gordon Highlanders. In 1916 he went to France, and there met his death after having been mentioned in despatches for gallantry. Brook's verse is vivid and virile; it breathes the

spirit of the woods and sings again and again of the fascinating figure of the ne'er-doweel and the outlaw. "I have only one great possession," he wrote, "that is youth, and it is slipping away from me." But before that you

slipped away in the great war he did
great deeds and has left behind him
a brave volume.

**HONGKONG VOLUNTEER
RESERVES.**

Major Wakeman, Commanding H.K.V.
DETAIL.

On duty from the morning of Sunday

On duty from the morning of Sunday the 17th June to the morning of Sunday the 24th June "B" Coy. H.K.V.R.
Orderly Officer 2nd Lieut. G. C. Moxon
Next for duty H.K.V.C.

PARADES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Monday, 18th instant:—
Recruits on the Cricket Ground
5.15 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. O
berry. Dress: Drill Order.
Signalling Section "A" and "B" Class

At Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m.:
 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.
 Machine Gun Section at Wellington
 Parkways at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean
 Fatigue.
 Mounted Section at Polo Ground
 5.30 p.m. Dress: Drill Order.
 Tuesday, 19th instant:—
 "A" and "B" Coys. on the road on
 side the Orderly Room at 6.15 p.m.
 Kewlown and Taiiko Sections on the
 Polo Ground at 5.30 p.m.: Dress: Dr
 Order.
 Wednesday, 20th instant:—
 Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5.
 30 p.m. Instructor. Sergt. Oxborn
 Dress: Drill Order.
 Thursday, 21st instant:—
 Signalling Section: The Who
 Section will parade at Happy Valley for
 Station Work. Clean in at monument
 5.30 p.m. Dress: Clean Fatigue.
 Machine Gun Section at Wellington
 Parkways at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Clean
 Fatigue.

Mounted Section at Polo Ground
5.30 p.m. Dress " Drill Order.
Friday, 22nd instant:—
"A" and "B" Coys. and recruits of
the road outside the Orderly-Room
5.15 p.m. Kowloon and Taikoo Sections

PROMOTIONS.
 Corp'l. V. W. Daniel is promoted Sergeant in the Machine Gun Section with effect from 11th instant.

REVERSALS.
 Lieut. H. Palmer reverts to the rank of Captain on request.

"Only one can be best!" and the best isn't
the "just as good" kind, is it?
The best Roofing is

"MALTHOID"

because a "Malthoid" experience of over a
quarter of a century is found in every yard.
Ask our experts, who will instruct or super-
vise FREE, and whose experience entitles
them to your confidence! Use "Malthoid"
as they recommend! then tell your friends
what you think of it!

WATERPROOF! CHEAP! CLEAN! LIGHT! SAFE! SNOWPROOF!	"MALTHOID."
--	--------------------

Agents, **BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.**
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

—

Corps Orders by Major D. Macdonald, V.D.

—

LEAVE.

Gr. J. E. White is granted leave for the duration of the war from 9th June, 1917.

Pte. R. H. Sharp is granted 3 months' leave from 12. 3. 17.

Gr. A. Forbes is granted 2 months' leave from 9. 6. 17.

Spr. E. M. Sleight is granted 3 months' leave from 6. 6. 17.

Pte. J. H. Scott is granted 19 days' leave from 12. 6. 17.

Spr. R. T. Hawkinson is granted 2 months' leave from 16. 6. 17.

—

TRANSFERRED.

Spr. F. Moade is transferred from Engineer Company to Civil Service Company, dated 15th instant.

—

ATTACHED.

Pte. A. H. Compton is attached to Belchers "A" Section, dated 8. 6. 17.

—

ENGINEER COMPANY.

Detail of Engineer Company duties at Lyceum from 17th to 30th instant is posted at Headquarters.

—

PROMOCTIONS.

Reference Corps Order No. 4 of 8. 6. 17, Corpl. A. J. J. Martin's promotion should date from 11. 8. 16, instead of as stated therein.

—

PARADES.

Sunday, 17th instant.

8.15 a.m. Artillery Battery at Blake Pier and proceed by launch for autoculibre practice. Dress: Khaki drill jackets and trousers and helmets.

Monday, 18th instant.

6 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co. at Kennedy Road Range. Tests of Elementary Training Grouping (M. G. Co. and 1st Section Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery).

6.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. and Scouts Company at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Aiming instruction and Firing instruction.

6.30 p.m. Left Section M. O. Co. and Artillery Service Company on Murray Parade Ground under unit Commanders Tests of Elementary Training.

6.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

6.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground under Corps Commanders. Grimes, Edgcombe, and Edmunds.

Tuesday, 19th instant.

7.30 a.m. Belchers of Section at Belchers Battery.

6.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

6.30 p.m. Stretcher Bearer Section at Headquarters.

6.30 p.m. Signalling Section "A" & "B" classes at Happy Valley.

Wednesday, 20th instant.

5.15 p.m. Centre Section M.G. Co. at Kowloon Dock. Tests of Elementary Training; Hongkong residents proceed by launch from Statue Wharf at 4.30 p.m.

5.15 p.m. Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Company at Kennedy Road Range. T.T. Grouping (M. G. Co. and 1st Section Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery).

5.30 p.m. Right Section M. G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commanders. Aiming instruction and Firing instruction.

Thursday 21st instant.

6.30 p.m. Mounted Section at Jockey Club Stables.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

Friday 22nd instant.

7.30 a.m. Belchers 8th Section at Belchers Battery.

5.30 p.m. Right Section M.G. Co. at Headquarters under unit Commander. Aiming instruction and Firing instruction.

5.30 p.m. Centre Section and Left Section M.G. Co. and Civil Service Co. on Murray Parade Ground under unit Commanders. Tests of Elementary Training.

5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units on Murray Parade Ground U.S.M. Wharfe. Corps Commanders and Edgcombe will attend.

5.30 p.m. Signalling Section "B" class at R.A. Theatre.

5.30 p.m. Artillery Battery at Belchers Battery.

—

DETAILS.

On duty 24th instant, Scouts Company.

On duty 25th instant, Scouts Company.

On duty 26th instant, Right Section M.G. Co.

On duty 27th instant, Scouts Company.

On duty 28th instant, Scouts Company.

On duty 29th instant, Right Section M.G. Co.

On duty 30th instant, Scouts Company.

Orderly Officer from 24th to 30th inst., Lieut. Lindsell.

—

"C" MEN FOR SERVICE ABROAD.

—

In view of the fact that the conditions of service behind the lines in France are no more severe than those obtaining at home it has been decided to modify the definition of category C, states Mr. Macpherson on behalf of the War Office.

Mr. Jowett, who raised the question, asked why C men are being sent abroad. A C man has hitherto been classified for home service only—15 years' maximum term of service for secondary work. This is the first intimation that the War Office is to employ these men overseas.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Monday, June 18th.—Orchestra Practice.

Thursday, June 21st.—Band Practice.

Parades, Central.

Monday, June 18th.—Whole of No. 2

Company.

Tuesday, June 19th.—Recruits of all

Companies. Also Ambulance Platoon.

Wednesday, June 20th.—Whole of No. 3

Company.

Thursday, June 21st.—Recruits of all

Companies.

Friday, June 22nd.—Whole of No. 1

Platoon.

Helmets will be worn on all the above

parades. Those not yet fitted with same

must wear Caps and Covers. The Chief

Inspector (Musketry) will inspect all

Bands and Cleaning gear on these parades.

NO. 2 PLATOON.

From and including Thursday, June

22nd, and during the Ramadan Fast, the

members of this Platoon are exempt from

all except Patrol duties.

POLICE RESERVE GAZETTE.

Section Commanders are requested to

cancel the management by obtaining the

renewal of subscriptions from the men

of their respective Commands. Subscrip-

tions at \$1 for a further period of five

months are now due.

(Sgd.) F. C. JENKINS,

D.S.P. (R.).

TO LET.

TO LET.

A FIVE-ROOMED HOUSE with

Tennis Court in Minden Villa

Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE

CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

TO LET.

1 NEW HOUSE in Conduit Road.

Ready for occupation.

Also 1 GODOWN in Duddell Street.

For rent and other particulars

apply to—

H. M. H. NEMAZOFF,

1 Des Voeux Road.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917. 1577

TO LET.

WELL appointed and Comfortable

European Houses Nos. 17 and 19

KENNEDY ROAD. With electric lights

already installed.

Apply—

YOUNG HEE,

10 Des Voeux Road Central,

Tel. Nos. 506 and 551.

Hongkong, May 18, 1917. 1508

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2 Connaught Road.

OFFICES in King's and York Buildings.

HOUSES in Clifton Gardens, Conduit

Road.

HOUSES in Shrewsbury and Moreton

Terraces.

HOUSES on Blenheim, Canton.

HOUSES TO LET: Wong-ni-chong

Road.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

For rent and other particulars.

Apply to—

THE MANAGER,

Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd.

46, Connaught Road Central.

Hongkong, April 25, 1917. 1573

TO LET.

FOUR ROOMED FLAT, in Nathan

Road, Kowloon.

Apply—

A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

Alexandra Buildings,

OF THE KOWLOON DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, May 22, 1917. 1827

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been

compiled at the National Almanac Office

in London from the results of the analysis

of observations taken by means of an

automatic tide-recording machine in the

Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui

during the years 1887-90.

The zero of the table corresponds with

the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty

Gauge, which has been found to be 4 feet

2 inches below mean sea level.

To obtain the depth of water on the

tide gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard

add 2 feet 2 inches, and on the gauge

at the Victoria Harbour add 10 feet

2 inches to the height given in the table.

June 10th to 22nd, 1917.

Time.

Low Water.

High Water.

Time.

Time.

Time.

Time.

Time.

Time.

JUST ARRIVED
"INDIAN" MOTORCYCLES

ALL MODELS

	Prices
2 1/2 H.P. Lightweight opposed Cylinders	\$300.00
3 1/2 " " " " " "	\$350.00
7-9 " " " " " "	\$750.00
7-9 " " " " " "	\$850.00

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

Quality.

With LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,
a few drops sprinkled over the meat,
fish or cheese, &c., are all that is
required to impart the most delicious
piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its
ingredients make a little of this sauce go
a long way.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

On London—

Bank Wire ... 2/5 7/16

On demand ... 2/5 7/16

4 months sight ... 2/5 7/16

Credits, 4 months sight ... 2/5 7/16

Documentary, 4 months sight ... 2/5 7/16

On New York—

On demand ... 38 1/2

Credits, 4 months sight ... 38 1/2

On Bombay—

On demand ... nom.

On Calcutta—

On demand ... nom.

On Singapore—

On demand ... nom.

On Manila—

On demand ... nom.

On Shanghai—

On demand ... nom.

On Yokohama—

On demand ... nom.

Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per ton) ... 47.70

Silver (per oz.) ... 39 1/16 d.

Bar Silver in Hongkong ... 2 1/2 nom.

Chinese Copper Cash ... 2 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Copper Cash ... 2 1/2 p.m.

Rate of Native Interest ... 7 1/2 p.m.

Chinese Sub. Coin ... 4 1/2 d.

Hongkong Sub. Coin ... per.

THE "CHINA MAIL"

NOTICE

Communications relating to news should

be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their

names and addresses with any communica-

tion addressed to the Editor, not necessarily

for publication but as evidence of good

faith.

All matter for publication should be

written on one side of the paper only.

Letters relating to business should be

addressed to THE MANAGER.

Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is

\$28 per annum; per quarter and per month

pro rata.

The "China Mail" is delivered free to

subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.

Postage is charged at the rate of fifty

cents per month.

Orders for extra copies of the "China

Mail" should be sent as soon as possible as

the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts. Credit

30 cts. per copy.

Rate of subscription to the "Overland

China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage

\$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty

five cents each.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements

must be sent to the Office, No. 6, Wyndham

Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.

Alterations and additions to Advertisements

must be sent to the Office, No. 6, Wyndham

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming

Mails will not be advertised in future.

The Post Office will forward all corre-

pondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy

subjects in China, Siam, Liberia, Portu-

guese East Africa, Persia and Morocco

cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria,

Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are

suspended.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

OUTWARD.

For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Tai O ... 5.00 P.M.

Tai Po ... 10.00 A.M.

Cheung Chow ... 9.00 P.M.

Shataukok, Sha-

Tin and

Sheung Shui ... 4.00 P.M.

Aberdeen, Astoria,

P. O. Shan,

Sai Kung,

Santien, Stanley ... 4.30 P.M.

Canton, Samui ... 7.30 A.M.

and Wuchow ... 5.00 P.M.

Macao ... 7.15 A.M.

9.00 A.M.

Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M.

Except

Saturdays

Namtau and

Samui ... 5.00 P.M.

Shamchun ... 10.00 A.M.

4.00 P.M.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN

BRANCH P.O.

For WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS

Macao ... 7.30 A.M.

1.30 P.M.

Canton ... 7.30 A.M.

9.30 P.M.

Tai Ping

Tung ... 9.30 P.M.

Shek Ki ... 9.30 P.M.

Kongmoon ... 6.00 P.M.

Kumchuk ... 6.00 P.M.

Kaukon ... 6.00 P.M.

Except

Saturdays

In the case of Mails closing before 9

a.m., Registration closes at 5 o'clock on

the previous evening.

HONGKONG REGISTER.

Previous

On date at On date at

at 7 p.m. at 7 p.m.

Barometer ... 29.75

29.75

Temperature ... 80

80

Humidity ... 70

70

Cuticura
The Great
Skin Cure

The Soap to
cleanse and purify,
the Ointment to
soothe and heal

TRIAL FREE

These fragrant,
super-creamy emol-

lients stop itching in-

stantly, clear the skin

of pimples, blotches,

redness and rough-

ness, the scalp of itch-

ing and dandruff and

the hands of chaps

and sores.

Five free sample each address post-card:

Westbury, Seven, 27, Charleshouse

Sq., London, E.C. 4. Sold every where.

FARES FOR PUBLIC

VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour ... 10 cents.

Half hour ... 20 "

One hour ... 30 "

Three hours ... 70 "

Six hours ... 120 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria,

half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6

a.m. the above fares shall be increased

by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour ... 0.60 cents.

Three hours ... \$1.00

Six hours ... 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour ... \$0.15

Half hour ... 0.30

One hour ... 0.45

Two hours ... 0.80

Three hours ... 1.00

Six hours ... 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.) ... 2.00

IV.—In the Island of Hongkong if engaged

in Victoria.

Ten minutes ... 5 cents.

Quarter hour ... 10 "

Half hour ... 15 "

One hour ... 20 "

Every subsequent hour ... 30 "

Note.—If the rickshaws be engaged

within the City of Victoria, and be dis-

charged outside the Western part of the

City of Victoria after 9 p.m., or be dis-

charged to the East of Bay View Police

Station on the Eastern side of the City

of Victoria after